

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

Advance of the Grand Army Towards Manassas Junction.

Gen. McDowell's Corps of 40,000 Men Increased to Fifty-five Thousand Fighting Men.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDING.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Great National Loan Bill in Both Houses.

Five Hundred Thousand Volunteers Placed at the Disposal of the Government.

Congressional Vote of Thanks to Gen. McClellan and His Gallant Army.

Additional Details of the Splendid Campaign in Western Virginia.

Detailed Account of Col. Sigel's Brilliant Action at Carthage, Mo.

News from Fortress Monroe and Gen. Patterson's Division.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND STRONG.

I visited Fort Corcoran and Runyon, and General

McDowell's headquarters, this afternoon, after four o'clock,

and found the place almost deserted. General McDowell

left at half-past three o'clock with his staff, to "go out

somewhere," as I was informed by one of the New York

Eighty-third regiments, left on guard at Arlington.

The general impression in the city to-day is, that the

sudden disappearance of troops to-day from the other

side of the river is in consequence of a desire to attend a

big race about to come off.

The first brigade of the Fifth division, under Colonel

Dixon's son, of the United States Second Infantry, is

commanded by Brigadier General Louis Blenker. Last

night the brigade moved forward about three miles from

their original location. This brigade was to-day at Hunt-

ing Creek, Va., ten miles from Washington, and is to

form the vanguard of the whole column.

General McDowell's army doubtless commenced a forward

movement this afternoon. The departure of Colonel

Blenker's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment for

General McDowell's command yesterday makes the fifth

full regiment of citizen soldiers that has been sent to him

from this point, averaging quite 1,000 men each. The

exclusive of regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined

him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full

batteries of light artillery, &c., yet to be transferred to

his command. The Rhode Island regiments, New York

Seventy-first, Second New Hampshire, the Marines and

United States artillery marched over the Long Bridge at

three o'clock day, their several bands playing "Dixie."

Colonel Burnside rode along by his Rhode Island regiments

literally loaded down with bouquets. The grand

corps d'armee will doubtless number about 55,000 men.

This forward movement of the troops has had a wonderful

effect upon the sick list. It has nearly cleared out the hos-

pitals. When the order came to the New York Seventy-

first to move to the front there were about thirty of the

men in hospital. Arrangements were made for them to

remain, but when the regiment started they sprang from

their cots, and neither persuasion nor orders would in-

duce them to stay behind. Similar scenes occurred with

all the other regiments. The men who were anxious to

shirk a dress parade are not willing to be out of the ranks

when action is anticipated.

Lieutenant General Scott, with staff, visited the troops

on the Virginia side to-day.

Last night the picket guard, extending seven miles

beyond their camp, brought in eleven prisoners, belonging

to the Prince William county militia. They are from

Occoquan, and were ordered upon picket duty

with whatever firearms they could collect. They

had with them four shot guns, one rifle

and one pepper box revolver. They reported

two companies of rebel cavalry at Occoquan, under

the command of Captains Davis and Thornton. The prisoners

assert that they are Unionists, and escaped into our lines

to avoid being impressed into the rebel service. They

were sent to-day, under an escort, to Colonel Heintzelman's

quarters.

A private belonging to the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment,

at Alexandria, was accidentally killed to-day by the care-

less handling of a loaded musket by a sentinel.

Met Mr. Jefferson Brick on the eastern slope of the

Hill. He was disappointed in not finding the General

commanding. He was driving post haste for Washington

to provide two days' provisions, with the deliberate in-

tention of starting in pursuit of General McDowell at four

o'clock in the morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's levee to-night was well attended, and

was a very brilliant affair. General Scott was among the

guests, and his appearance refuted the absurd report that

he had gone into Virginia with the federal forces. The

display was not so great as at the last levee, in con-

sequence of the sudden disappearance this afternoon

of about 60,000 troops.

THE LOAN BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The loan bill has passed both branches of Congress and

now the President's approval. One of the thirty

liquors, also the excise and other internal tax which may

be received, is stricken from the bill. The Committee of

Ways and Means will, it is understood, report an excise

and internal tax bill.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It is the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means,

who have reported the New Tariff Bill, to limit debate

upon it and put it through under the previous question.

The various mercantile interests which allege that they

are injuriously affected by it are working to change it in

several essential particulars, but they will fail to accom-

plish anything. This is no time for argument. "More

revenue" is the cry.

The tariff bill will be considered in the House to-morrow.

The Committee of Ways and Means inserted nothing about

iron, the duties of which they propose shall continue as

under the present law. The duties on sugars range from

two and a half to six cents per pound, according to form

and quality. Molasses five cents per gallon. All less

than fifteen cents and all coffee five cents per pound. Cocoa

the same. Salt eighteen cents per 100 pounds. Russia

hemp forty, Manila and other hemp of India twenty-five

cents per ton. All goods of war and munitions actual-

ly on shipboard and bound to the United States, or on de-

posit in warehouses and public stores as at the date of pas-

sage of the bill now considered, shall be subject to pay

such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of

the passage of this act.

A SNEAKY TRICK OF THE REBELS.

The discovery of a pass to enter the Rappahannock

river upon the person of a man recently found at Rich-

mond, and the effort of the rebels to create a difficulty in

consequence between the British Minister and our govern-

ment has, upon investigation, turned out to be a

very shrewd rebel trick to involve our govern-

ment in a quarrel with that of Great Britain.

It appears that some time ago a man named

Eate, formerly of Pennsylvania, but recently from Rich-

mond, proposed to take a sloop and go to Petersburg and

ascertain the movements of the rebels. He was indis-

creed about what cargo he should take, and supposed that

it would do to take a load of clay to sell to the glass works.

Upon this representation he obtained a permit, signed by

Secretaries Chase and Cameron, to pass through the fleet

into the Rappahannock river. Thus provided, he

proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where, upon the exhibition

of his permit, he obtained an order from General Butler

to the Flag Officer of the fleet to be allowed to pass.

After he had left for Baltimore the suspicions of

General Butler were aroused, and he despatched an agent

to Baltimore, with instructions to investigate the matter.

At Baltimore it was ascertained that Mr. Eate was pre-

paring a load of fire clay and soda ash, materials particu-

larly needed by the rebels, the one for casting cannon, and

the other indispensable in the preparation of telegraph in-

struments. The agent stopped the proceedings, and deman-

ded the permit, which was given up and returned

to the Secretary of War. The agent was not at

the time apprised of the order given by

General Butler based upon the permit, and

therefore did not take it. It also appears now that Eate

returned to Richmond, and exhibited the order of General

Butler upon which the whole effort to create a difficulty

between the two governments has been founded. This

order is the only one of the kind ever given by General

Butler. Had the agent of General Butler known at the

time anything about this order, it would have been de-

manded and taken from the trader in fire clay, and the

whole affair would have been ended.

PURSUIT OF THE PRIVATEERS.

As soon as the recent seizures by the privateers Jeff.

Davis and Sumter became known, the Navy Department

issued orders to the United States vessels at New York,

Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed without delay in

pursuit of them and all similar craft.

An official letter from Port Pickens, received this morn-

ing, mentions that the Niagara had been despatched on a

like errand.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.

Dr. John Julius Guthrie, of North Carolina, having re-

fused to obey orders assigning him to duty, has been dis-

missed from the navy.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER CATALINE.

The Cataline conspirators seem to be somewhat alarmed

at the prospect of an overhauling of the burned vessel by

the Contract Investigating Committee. It is said that their

agent here to-day states that the enormous price named

as compensation for the value of the vessel was only to be

paid in the event of her capture by the rebels. It is rather

late to hedge. The facts will soon be laid bare.

The Contract Investigating Committee met to-day.

The members composing it are also members of other im-

portant committees, and it is difficult for them to give to it

as much attention as is required during the session. For

this reason application will be made to-morrow for leave

for the committee to sit during the recess whenever it

may be necessary, and to send for persons and papers, &c.

The attention of the committee will first be directed to the

Cataline affair, and to certain boat contracts.

REBEL PLOTS IN MEXICO—NECESSITY OF SPEEDY

ACTION.

From intelligence received here by the last mail from

Veracruz, it is stated and believed that J. T. Pickett, late

Consul of the United States at Veracruz, who was recent-

ly in this city, has gone up to the Mexican capital as the

diplomatic agent of the rebels, and with the hope of cir-

cumventing our Minister, Mr. Corwin, in his negotiations.

This fact is an additional argument, if any were needed,

that the regular communications between the United States

and Veracruz, which have been broken up by the rebel-

lion, should be promptly reopened by our govern-

ment.

It is incomprehensible why, at this juncture of affairs,

when the British government itself is planning to get

cotton out of the rebel States through Mexico, our

Minister should be cut off from direct, regular and speedy

communication with his own government, the only opor-

tunities which he now enjoys being by the monthly Brit-

ish steamer via Havana, or the more circuitous and ex-

actly tedious route via Acapulco.

MR. LINDEY'S STEAMSHIP SPECULATIONS.

Mr. Lindsey, member of the British Parliament, who

recently made a speech in favor of the recognition of the

Southern confederacy, has sent the steamship Tyne-mouth

to New York, no doubt hoping to sell her to this govern-

ment. We mistake the temper of the government if

they gratify Mr. Lindsey, in view of these facts.

ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.

Several hundred people have arrived here within the

last forty-eight hours, evidently to witness the grand

movement of the army southward.

Willard's Hotel, under the new proprietors, Presberry

and Co., is packed from cellar to garret.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate was that

of Frank Fuller, of Portsmouth, N. H., as Secretary for

Utah Territory.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Intelligence just received from J. L. Collins, Superin-

tendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, gives a deplora-

ble account of the condition of things in that section.

The few Americans in Arizona being generally from

Southern States, are violent rebels, and although consti-

tuting only a small portion of the population, have con-

trived to secure themselves the entire control of public

affairs in that Territory. They are now ruling with

high hand. The majority of these men are from

Texas. For several years they have totally disreg-

arded all law. Since they have secured power they

have determined to drive every federal officer from

the Territory. The Mexicans who compose the greater part

of the population, are said to be loyal, with only

few exceptions, but they are kept down by the

rebels. Superintendent Collins thinks

it would be folly to attempt to conciliate these

rebels, and that nothing but force, speedily employed,

will save that Territory from being made the stronghold

of secession in that section. It was probably at the sug-

gestion of these few fanatics that certain government

troops were removed from Fort Bliss, and others, sup-

posed to sympathize with the rebels, substituted for them.

Fort Bliss is the key to New Mexico and Arizona. The

rebels appreciate its importance, and are said to have

provided for its occupation with a strong force. It is im-

portant, if the government desires to retain possession of

New Mexico and Arizona, that a reliable Union force

should be quickly thrown into Fort Bliss. In New Mexico

there is at present very little disaffection towards the

government among the native population, but immediate

and efficient measures are needed to counteract and check

the demoralizing influences of the rebel leaders. Fort Bliss

is at present occupied by only seventy Texas troops, but if

reinforced by several companies of rebels that have been

ordered there it will be troublesome to retake. The occu-

pation of this post by the government would have a salu-

tary effect in all that part of the country. A short time

ago a meeting of those in favor of secession was held at

Mesilla, at which resolutions were adopted requiring every

federal officer to leave the Territory instantly. In

pursuance of this resolution United States agent Laborde

was warned to leave, under pain of being provided with a

coat of tar and feathers and driven out. He refused to

comply, and declared that he was under orders to proceed

to Tucson, and intended to do so. The decree was in-

fused to his case, on account of the interference of

friendly friends, and Laborde being a native Mexican.

The Mesilla Press strongly advocates secession. It has

recently published a series of articles appealing to the

people to rise and resist the government with force of

arms.

GENERAL McDOWELL'S ARMY.

The following general order gives the exact organiza-

tion of the staff and the several divisions of the army

under command of Brigadier General McDowell to the 5th

last, now about to march into Virginia from the lines

opposite Washington. Since that date some additions and

changes have doubtless been made—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON,

July 8, 1861.

Until otherwise ordered, the following will be the or-

ganization of the troops in this department—

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

ALBUM DE CAPO.

First Lieutenant, H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery.

Major, James S. Brown, New York State Militia.

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